THE COURTS.

The Magnificent Scheme of the Tarrytown Land Company.

PROFANATION OF HISTORIC GROUNDS.

Final Flickering Shadows of Diederich Knickerbocker's Heirs.

A MODERN FLORA M'FLIMSY.

torian, Diedrick Knickerbocker, if permitted to revisit the glimpses of the moon or receive intelligence of what comes to pass in the regions of which he wrote, he cannot fall to be interested in the sflairs of the Tarrytown Land Company and the litigations which now threaten it. About seven years ago this company was at a white heat in the development of its grand pro-jects in relation to the uplands and vales made famous by the historian of the Dutch settlements on the borers of the once stormy and ill-omened Tappan Zee. Surveyors and roadmakers were bustly engaged in laying out and constructing streets and avenues over the rugged and precipitous citifs along which Ichabod Crane took his disastrous midnight ride until at the fatal bridge he disappeared in the darkness of yet unscaled mystery. The crooked ways were to be made straight and the rough places smooth, and all along the high table land known as Tarrytown Heights residences were expected to rapidly spring up and a region be some populous which up to that time had but comparatively lew scattered dwellings. Down the slopes of the heights and close to the village had been already largely occupied, but the improvements of the company were to extend several miles back over the heights to where they abruptly heights to where they abruptly everlook the valley of the Bronx and up to the extrome eastern end. This comprised an immense num-ber of acres, and certainly, for summer residences at least, presented attractions rarely equalled. From almost every point of the land then controlled by the ing lots of various sizes, a view of the Hudson and all the grand sweep of scenery surrounding it might be had. In a slight depression of the summit, between two and three miles from the village, was situated the dence of a former owner of a large portion of the property. From this point, as well as from almost ery other point of the ridge, might be seen the Hudson, with its palisades, the further off silvery waters of the Sound and the misty Kaatskills, where poor Rip Van Winkle slept his long twenty years' sleep. A few steps to the rear of the hotel one looks abruptly few steps to the rear of the hotel one looks abruptly down on the low lands, where the rich descendants of the old Dutch settlers still cultivate fruitful farms; where still are seen the long-sloping roofs of the larm houses, the red barns swelling out with produce, the flocks of turkeys and goese and herds of swine which delighted the eye, and the smell of roast chicken and sausages, doughnus and pie, which had called moisture to the mouth of the pedagogue of Sicepy Hollow and made him long for the dimpled hand of Katrina Van Tassel. But on the Heights proper the improvements of the company had made marked changes in the ancient seegraphy of the place. All the troubles of the restless and headless Hessian were attributable to the ancient complicated condition of the roads. Not only have the hunting grounds of the decapitated Hessian been changed by these innovations, but also the old messgrown stone fences, the construction of which, to judge from the size of the slabs, must have used up many a pair of homespus breeches and smashed many a powter buckle of the early Dutch settlers. Wiley's Swamp has outgrown recognition, the fala bridge in the hollow has lest its primitiveness, and barely spared are André's tulip tree and the chestnut and vines which concealed his captors. All these changes, however they disrupt and obliterate the old logends and landmarks of the place, have been generally acceptable to those of the people of Gotham who might desire a number of merchants and professional men of this surf, among the later the charms of the location, some of them before the company's organization, were a number of merchants and professional men of this surf, among the later he charms of the location, some of them before the company's organization, were a number of merchants and professional men of this surf, among the later with the first to appreciate the charms of the location, some of them before the company's organization, were a number of merchants and professional men of this city, among the later with the down on the low lands, where the rich descendants of River roads, while the Land Company is on its part threatened with annihilation in the name of the Attorbey General. It appears that some litigation has herelofore been pending between the company and Mr. William H. Guiton, the large shipowner, in which the former makes a claim for a large amount against the latter. Now Mr. Guion seeks to turn the tables against the company. At his instance leave is sought from the Supremo Court to bring a suit in the name of the Attorney General of the State to wind up the affairs of the company. The application is made on the usual statutory grounds, principal among which is the alleged inability of the company to meet its obligations. This is met by counter allegations on the part of the company denying the assertions of Mr. Guion, denying that it is in a condition to forfeit its charter, asserting that the road to final triumph and prosperity is still open to it, and that when time has litted its depressing hand from real estate the company will again come forth, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, its great projects for the improvement of its prosperity will be completed, the rocky heights will become populous and bloom as a flower garden, the scream of the whistle on the new of the Half Moon will revel once more with joy in the gorges of the Kantskills. The matter came up for argument yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court took the papers.

A LADY'S MILLINERY BILL.

A LADY'S MILLINERY BILL. A case of considerable interest to fushionable modistes doing business with the fair upper tendom of the metropolis was tried before Judge Goepp and a jury in the Marine Court, Part 2, yesterday. The plaintiff, Mmo. Ernestine Chevalier, a French modiste and importer of French goods required in her Kohnstamm, of Fourteenth street, for goods furnished and dresses made and supplied, claiming therefor \$1,360 50 balance of a larger sum. The plaintiff testified that the defendant visited her place of business in September, 1876, and ordered some goods to the amount of over \$60; that these goods were sent as directed, with instructions to the messenger not to leave the same if not pand for at the time, or satisfactory reference given. The goods were not accepted by Mrs. Kohnstamin, who next day called on Mme. Chevalier and stated that she was temporarily in the city awaiting a settlement of her deceased husband's estate, that if she had supposed reference was required she could give every satisfaction in that line, and she expressed her own ability to pay for anything that she required; that she had as income besides expectancies in her own right, and a house in Amity street. Plaintill testified that she, upon these representations, furnished other costly supplies of indices' went to the defendant, itemizing them in a long account, which was sworn to in court. Here are some of the items:—One bouned, silver trimmed, \$55; two chemises, \$60; a set of mosaque, \$39; two handkerfellefs, \$10; a satin trimmed cloak, \$115; one robe de chambre, trimmed satin and torchon ince, \$175; hat, trimmed with silver and plume, \$30; baby's cloak, \$40; one siste colored silk and volvet costume, \$375; white Chamberry ganze dress, \$60, and a long list of smaller but all costly articles, amounting in all to \$1,815. These goods were all turnished during October and November, the first bill for \$50 being incurred on the 30th of September. Three payments had been made amounting to \$455, leaving the balance due and now sued for \$1,362. The leaves set the goods as stated in the complaint, but admitted that the account was true and just except as to one item—the siate colored silk and volvet costume, \$375—which defendant contended she purchase of \$300, and disputed the overcharge of \$755. The principal defence was that the goods wore bought and sold on a running account which would not expire and dresses made and supplied, claiming therefor \$1,360 50 balance of a larger sum. The plaintiff testi-

CONVICTION OF A COUNTERFEITER. The trial of John Cantalopt, an Italian, indicted on rency notes, purporting to have been issued by the yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford and a Jury. The principal witness for the prosecution was George W. Kuhnort, a secret service detective, who testified that he visited Cantalupi's residence, No. 170 112th street, on the 14th of

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES. Charlotte Lambert has sued her husband, Charles Lambert, for divorce, and this is the way the sum-Lambert. As will be seen, there is one "Charles" too in a decision given yesterday if it is possible to give a judgment in the case under this state of facts. The examination in the case of G. S. Jenkins, charged with complicity in the registered bonds frauds with par-

with complicity in the registered bonds trades with par-ties in the First Auditor's Department, at Washington, which was set down for yesterday belore Commissioner Osborn, has been postponed till Saturday next. Charles E. Anchesi, formerly of the Secret Service Office, under Colonel Whitney's administration, has

ceived by him as witness fees, without accounting for the same in his salary account, as required by law. The examination in the case will be resumed this morning.
The Admiralty Term of the United States District Court, which, through press of business, Judge Blatch-lord was compelled to adjourn over for two successive terms, will be held in May, June and July, in order to despatch the large amount of business that has accumulated. The jury calendar will be called next mouth.

mulated. The jury calendar will be called next month.

In the matrimonial lottery Miss Mary F. Garcias, according to her story, failed to draw a prize. She charges that her nusband, to whom she was married in 1859, beat her, got drunk, abandoned her and is now on the island charged with larceny. She sues for a limited divorce, and Judge Lawrence yesterday appointed John A. Goodlett, referce.

The case of Witham Connors, alleged to be one of the Northampton Bank robbers, was argued yesterday before Chief Justice Daly and Judge Daniels in the Supreme Court, General Term. The argument took place in accordance with the recent decision of Judge Brady, who remanded the prisoner, but grauted a stay of proceedings pending a review by certiforari. The argument fasted nearly the entire day, Mesrs. Charies W. Brooke and William F. Kintzing appearing for Connors, and Messrs. Clarence Seward, Colonel John R. Fellows and William H. Alien in opposition.

After several days' trial there was concluded yesterday, before Chief Justice Shea, the third trial of the suit brought by William Reuvens against the Brewers and Mulsters' Fire Insurance Company, brought to recover on a policy of insurance. As in the previous trials the jury disagreed. When the plaintiff's store in Church street was burned he was charged with having fired the place, but was discharged by the Grand Jury, Ex-Judge Cardozo and Mr. M. Budiong appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. B. Hoxey and Theodore Arnold for the defendant.

In 1871 William Wilson, Jr., having put in the lowest

Ex-Judge Cardozo and Mr. M. Budlong appeared for the plantiff, and Mr. B. Hoxey and Theodore Arnold for the defendant.

In 1871 William Wilson, Jr., having put in the lowest bid, was awarded by the city a contract for furnishing material for building sewers. The city paid him \$127,000, and he new brings suit for \$54,000 additional. A motion was made in his behalf yesterday by Mr. Henry L. Clinton for a reference, on the ground that it involved the examination of a long bill of account. Corporation Counsel Whitney opposed the application, demanding a jury trial. He insists that the contract was fraudulent, and that the city lost \$70.000 by accepting his bid. Judge Lawrence, before whom the case was argued, took the papers.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 1. Before Judge Sutherland.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES. O. N. Carroll, of Eighty-second street and Second avenue, was arraigned at the bar charged with having,

avenue, was arraigned at the bar charged with having, on the 13th mat, broken into the store of Theodore Branke, at No. 641 Third avenue, and stolen \$25 worth of clothing. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Rocco Zarrillo, an Italian, was charged with having committed a felonious assault on the 7th inst. It appeared that the prisoner stucked a fellow countryman named Emile Soluzzo, of No. 59 Thompson street, with an axe, inflicting serious wounds. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Pententiary for six months.

GENERAL SESSIONS_PART 2 Before Judge Gildersleeve.

COLONEL M'CARTY FREE. Assistant District Attorney Lyon resumed his address for the prosecution in the case of William F. C. McCarty on trial for alleged complicity in the diamond robbery on the 27th of January last. He reiterated his only proper inference that could be drawn from all the facts and circumstances of the case was that the prisoner had entered into a conspiracy to rob Hand of his jewels. He pointed out what he thought were glaring discrepancies in McCarty's testimony, among them being the fact that he testified he was at home in Thirteenth street until after eleven o'clock on the day of he saw him on that morning before ten o'clock. He contended that the copartnership with Hand originated pose of covering up his tracks. His explanations of the various details throughout the transaction were

pose of covering up his tracks. His explanations of the various details throughout the transaction were not, he considered, at all satisfactory. Mr. Lyon carnestup and foreibly argued that the guilt of the accused had been clearly established. Judge Guidersleeve delivered a clear and comprehensive charge to the jury. As to the owner-ship of the diamonds he said it was sufficient in law that they were in the possession of Hand. After defining in general torms the orime of larceay, Judge Guidersleeve explained that the offence with which the prisoner atood charged was that of constructive larcony. To convict the prisoner they must be satisfied from the evidence that he obtained the consent of Hand to take the diamonds by means of fraud, trick and device, for if this consent at all. If the jury screenatified that at the time the consent was obtained the prisoner had fraudelon! Intentions they must find him quity, but they must be thoroughly satisfied of that incl. On the other hand, if they believed that the prisoner entered into the copartnership with thousand convex they should acquit him. Two theories had been presented to the jury, that no the prisoner entered into the copartnership with thousand the complainant were dishouest, and that he entered into them for the purposes of scaling the diamonds. The defence, however, claimed that MoCarty's remandations were houset and carried on throughout in soul faith. The jury were to say what the truth was, and they must determine that is and endeavored to derive dothers and in this instance and made the prisoner has dupe. In view of all the surroundings the live of the prisoner was dishonest, that he had endeavored to derive others and in this instance and made the prisoner has dupe. In view of all the surroundings the live of the prisoner distribution of an acquitted from the attribute of the probabilities. When the prisoner distributed in the probabilities of the prisoner allowed the probabilities of the probabilities of the prisoner and the probabilities of the pris

DECISIONS. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBEES.

By Judge Lawrence.
Portalluppe vs. Portalluppe and Kershaw vs. Kent. Pertaliuppe vs. Portaliuppe and Kershaw vs. Kent.—
Orders granted.

Lambert vs. Lambert, —The action is brought by Charlotte A. Lambert against Charles Lambert for devorce. The summons as published is entitled Charles II. Lambert against Charles Lambert. How can judgment be granted under this state of facts?

Matter of Mott, &c.; Freutel vs. Lohman; Raymond vs. Scott; Pellissier vs. Dresler; Victor vs. Challey; Warth vs. Radde; Graff vs. Steel; Favre vs. Brink, Freutel vs. Lohman; Levenson vs. The Red Line Fransit Company; The Phillipsburg National Bank vs. Lake, and the Phillipsburg National Bank vs. Farrand.—Granted.

plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ne. Nicholson vs. Whittaker et al. and Parfett vs. Mas-tic et al.—References ordered. Bell vs. Spotts and Clifford vs. Dan et al.—Orders for Church vs. Mason.-Order granted and undertaking Durant vs. Abendroth.—Remittitur filed; judgment

dered.

The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Gould, &c.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Opinion.

The Mutual Life insurance Company vs. Davies et al.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

Hinnau vs. Murray; Cogshell vs. Bloom et al.; Durham vs. Lee and Hayne vs. O'Connor.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLYAS-CHAMBERS. Matter of Brower. —Petition granted. Schencke vs. Rowell. —Order granted. Stance vs. Raphael. — Motion denied, costs to abide

yent. Quinn vs. Clark.—Objections overruled and stay racuted. Coe vs. Cassidy, Kebn vs. Liebertz and Parks vs. citon. - Motious granted.
Stark vs. Bowne, Tuffs vs. Stockman and Reilly vs.

settical.

Whitney vs. Hanley.—As the summons is for relief and damages are claimed the same should be assessed before a Sheriff's jury.

By Judge Robinson.

Winters vs. McCarthy.—Proceedings dismissed, with

By Judge McAdam.

By Judge McAdam.

Sugden vs. Nerrile; Robinson vs. Henrique; Anson vs. Faulkner; Wogtkairez vs. Lendox; Gould vs. Curtis; Booth vs. O'Keele; Colgulam vs. Waison; Hencken vs. Sterileis; Sterin vs. Smith; Smith vs. Morning Star Union Mission.—Opinions.

Loughran vs. Winedan; Morford vs. Rushton; Dexheimer vs. Rushton; Lange vs. Rocka; Fandin vs. Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company; Otard vs. Kellerman; Miller vs. Starract.—Motions granted.

Sammis vs. Rowland; Clark vs. Graber; McKillip vs. Gazzaur.—Defaults noted.

Owens vs. Muller .—Compaight dispersed.

Samms vs. Moviente, Clark vs. Gracer; McKillip vs. Gazzaur, —Defaults noted.

Owens vs. Muller, —Complaint dismissed.

Sutton vs. Beachnay, —Undertaking on discharging attachment set aside.

Douglass vs. Ryan. —Motion to issue execution against plaintiff personally granted.

Reichers vs. Story.—J. H. McCarthy appointed receiver.

colver.

Owens vs. Muller; Driggs vs. bynch; Broggeman vs. Coomes; Ach vs. Baebier; Thomas vs. Lane; Hitler vs. Schampaign; Mellen vs. Calvert; Silverman vs. Cohen; Deboben vs. Esselborn; Isaacs vs. Maulifle; Howell vs. Behring; Hall vs. Wright; Cary vs. Koch.—Orders granted.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Law-rence.—Nos 96, 232, 235, 62, 74, 78, 149, 151, 170, 176, 193, 206, 222, 238, 258, 261, 270, 279, 281, 288, 289, 290,

291.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Nos. 67 ½, 104, 83½, 93, 107, 107 ½, 139, 149, 150, 57, 156, 158, 159, 162, 163.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Donohue—(Short causes).—Nos. 2168, 4154, 3108, 4294, 4468, 4524, 4628, 1190, 4288, 3977, 4403, 4436, 3986, 4602, 4632, 4680, 2506, 2508, 4570, 3954, 4462, 4608, 3710, 1311, 1170, 4410, 4396, 4606, 4836, 4826, 4603, 3801.
Supreme Court, Special Term; Superior Court, Special Term, and Common Pleas, Equity Term.—No day calendar. rangon Count—Trial Tenn—Part 1—Held by o Van Vorst.—Case on, Gilman vs. Stevens.

No day calendar. Common Pleas.—Trial Term.—Part 1.—Held by Judge

dar.
Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 3; Superior Court, General Term; Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts 2 and 3; Common Pleas, General Term; Common Pleas, Trial Term, Parts 2 and 3, and Marine Court, Trial Term, Parts 1 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

Court, Trial Term, Paris I and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

Court ov General Sersions—Part I—Before Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. James Smith, grand larceny; Canne vs. James J. Smith, grand larceny; The following cases are placed on the day calender for pleading:—Prison cases.—The People vs. Edward Coleman, robbery; Same vs. John Shanhan, felonius sassault and battery; Same vs. John Shanhan, felonius sassault and battery; Same vs. John Sheppard, Isaac J. Lamb, Thereas Campbell, Edward Dononue, William Lee, James M'Nabb, John Wilson and James M. Weich, burglary; Same vs. William Monaghan, lorgery; Same vs. William McCarty, Edward Donnigan Arthur Conner, Charles Dominick, Kate Wilson, Abraham M. Goldstein, Edward Kehoe, Mary Norion, Sarah Callaghan, Annie McCarthy, Thomas Sallwan, John Grace, Patrick Barrett, grand larceny; Same vs. George Bailey, Moses Bogart, Peter A. Meyers, John Duffy James Meyer Stephen SullivanDaner Merpny John Bishop, Charles Shea, James Cugar, Pailip Macon, James H. Sturges and John Molony, violating lottery laws. Part 2—Ajourned for the term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 28, 1877. In Court of Appeals, Thursday, March 23. Pres-

Thorn, trustee, appellant.—Argued by Nicholas E. Kernan for appellant, Affred C. Cope for respondent. No. 25a. The Real Estato Trust Company, respondent, vs. Thomas Kuch, appellant.—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, Henry E. Davies for respondent.

No. 256. Timothy D. Porter, appellant vs. William E. Waring, respondent.—Argued by Theodore W. Dwight for appellant, Henry R. Anderson for respondent.

No. 244. Olive A. Dilleber, appellant, vs. The Home Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Argued by John E. Develin for appellant; A. B. Casswell for respondent. Case still on.

CALENDAR.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 29, 1877:—Nos. 447, 449, 256, 260, 261, 264, 222 and 210.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1877. The following were the proceedings in the supreme

Court of the United States to-day:

No. 573. The steam propeller Titians, &c., appellant, ys. Aired K. Spear et al. —On motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, on behalf of counsel, dismissed.
No. 10& Harvey N. Hill, impleaded with James Lealesty, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Thompson.—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. H. B. Brown, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and Mr. C. A. Kent for the defendant in error.
No. 140. Illinois Contral Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.
No. 141. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.
No. 142. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.
No. 143. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.
No. 144. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.

Turrill.

No. 144. The Pittsburg, Fors Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. George Gifford and continued by Mr. John B. Niles and Mr. George Payson, of coursel for appellants. Adjourned to to-morrow.

GAMBLERS IN COURT.

The gase of James Thomas, John Daly, W. R. Parsons and William T. Gage, who are charged by Richard M. Jordan, of No. 2,742 Second avenue, with swindling him at fare, played at No. 8 Barclay street, was called for examination at the Harlem Police Court yes-terday morning at cleven o'clock. The complainant is brother of Conrad N. Jordan, cashier of the Third Na-tional Bank, who was summoned to Washington for the purpose of giving testimony as to Mr. Tilden' Jordan, the complainant, alleges that he has reason to believe that during the past two years he has been swindled out of nearly \$20,000 at No. 8 Barciay street, the place kept by the parties accused. He, however, makes but two specific charges. On the 14th Marcu, 1876, he claims that he was robosed in the forest property of the place of \$450 at 1src there, when William T. Gage acted as robosed of \$450 at the same game, when William R. Parsons was the "lookout." Thomas and Daly are said to be the proprietors and Parsons and Gage the dealers of the game.

Owing to the absence of witnesses the examination was, at the request of counsel, postponed by Justice Morgan. A great number of witnesses have been subportated. For the companiat Captain Saunders, "Garry" Wailing, Cornelius J. Vanderbut and others have been served with subponnes. The defendants have summoned about twelve witnesses. The accused are under bail in the sam of \$1,000 each. Jordan, the complainant, alleges that he has reason to

TWICE DECEIVED.

A few months ago a young house painter named arraigned before Justice Wheeler, at the Harlem Police Court, on the complaint of Jane Murphy, a young girl of attractive appearance, residing with her parents at the corner of First avenue and 113th street, who the corner of First avenue and 113th street, who charged him with her betrayal under promise of marriage. McMullen was locked up in de-auit of bail, but was released from custody upon promising to marry the girl. A priest was procured, and accompanied by a court officer the couple were united in marrimony at the young mother's bed side. Since that time McMullen has neither lived with his wife nor contributed anything toward her support. He was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the same court, on a charge of abandonment. In default of \$500 bail the unwilling bridegroem was committed to await examination.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF THE EMIGRA-TION COMMISSION-ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT SINCE THE YEAR 1818-THE OLD COUNTRY

NATIONALITIES OF OUR FUTURE POPULATION.

in making out the number of statistical tables which are inserted. Owing to the difficulties which have for In working the department the present condition of its affairs is especially interesting, the more so as the whole question of how to deal with emigrants has now secome a problem for the national government to the public treasury by the emigrants themselves under money, it is true, came to the commission through the steamship companies, but it is claimed that these companies levied on the passengers in full to the amount demanded by the commission, which ranged at various times from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per head. It is not uninteresting at any time to trace the progress of immigration year by year from Europe to this country, and from the tables given below a glance will be sufficient to show the fluctuations in the arrivals and the different countries from which the New World has received the bone and snew which will in the hereafter constitute the population of the country. Ever since the decision of the Supreme Court in March last declaring unconstitutional the State law authorizing the payment of head money the commission has been cramped in doing the work it had been for intry years engaged in, and it will suffer this year for a similar reason, as the emigration question was left unfouched by Congress before adjustrament. The commission will, therefore, have to depend for its operation for the ensuing year on an appropriation of \$150,000 which the Legislature has already been petitioned to grant. During several years past the income of the commission has been on the decrease, as the following table will show:

In the year 1866 the income was \$435,433; in 1867, \$544,452; in 1868, \$543,362; in 1869, \$657,072; in 1870, \$553,236; in 1871, \$371,768; in 1872, \$440,590; in 1873, \$401,099; in 1874, \$210,514; in 1875, \$128,846.

Last year the income was \$200,000, which was appropriated by the Legislature to carry on partially the commission's ordinary work.

The following table will show the number of passengers arrived at this port last year and the nationality to which they belonged:

Citizent or For-Grand Nationality.

Alterns. mer Rendents. Total.

Aliens. mer Residents. Total.

Austria	1,210	207	1,417
Armeuta	2	2	5
Australia	29	-	29
Asia	•	-	
Africa	31	3	34
Beiglum	292	141	433
Bohomia	2,721	164	2,885
Canada	154	62	216
China	192	70-10-1	192
Central America	106	38	144
Denmark	1,218	350	1,568
East Indies	33	12	45
England	8,447	4,529	12,976
France	2.168	938	3,106
Germany	21,035	8,687	29,722
Greeco	21	5	26
Hongary	496	63	559
Holland	588	282	870
Heligoland	17		2
Isle of Man		6	23
Ireland	13,314	2,502	15,816
Italy	2,618	490	3,108
Japan	83	28	0.10000
Luxemburg	8	20	111
	43	12	55
Mexico Norway	2,114	257	2,371
New Brunswick	*,114	201	4,011
Nova Scotia	87	24	111
Portngal	32	. 19	51
Roumania	10	S to Edition	10
Russia	5,626	832	5,969
Switzerland	1,292	b46	1,838
Scotland	2.240	1.582	3,822
Sweden	3,693	766	4.459
Spain	260	108	368
South America	136	294	4:30
Turkey	24		27
United States	-	19,664	19,664
Wnies	451	490	941
West Indies	405	104	568
		1 11 1 2 2 3 11	
Totals	71 985	49 714	113 979

table show	is the number and	nation-
ts who arri	ved at this port fr	om May
nber 31, 18	76:-	
2,121,020	Portugal	1,791
		1,611
732,922		22,124
157,578		1,397
107,710	Mexico	1,039
81,798		339
39,069	China	1,057
28,170		394
44,772		269
116,655	Turkey	242
42,769	Arabia	14
10,096	Africa	191
7,796	Australia	225
7,897	Japan	175
32,974	Central America.	289
11,291	Austria	21,677
2,306	Luxemburg	1,076
3,066	Unknown	646
	ts who arrinber 31, 18 2, 121,020 2,001,727 732,922 157,578 107,710 81,738 39,060 28,179 44,772 116,655 42,769 10,096 7,796 7,897 32,974 11,291 2,306	2,001,727 Nova scotia 732,922 Russia 157,578 Canada 107,710 Mexico 81,708 Sicily 39,069 China 28,170 East Indies 44,772 Greeco 116,655 Turkey 42,769 Arabia 10,096 Africa 7,796 Australia 7,897 Australia 32,974 Central America. 11,291 Austria 2,306 Luxemburg

car Ending.	Aliens.	Four Ending.	Aliena.
ept, 30, 1820	3,604	Dec. 31, 1834	42,289
ept. 30, 1821	3,796	Dec. 31, 1835	30,752
орь, 30, 1822	3,640	Dec. 31, 1836	55,100
ept. 30, 1823	3,992	Dec. 31, 1837	
ept. 30, 1824	4,558	Dec. 31, 1838	
ерь. 30, 1825	7,200	Dec. 31, 1839	44,527
ept. 30, 1826	6,494	Dec. 31, 1840	
ept. 80, 1827		Dec, 31, 1841	
ept. 30, 1828	18,668	Dec 31, 1842	
ept. 20, 1820	13,953	Sept. 30, 1843	36,595
ept. 30, 1830	12 923	Sept. 30, 1844	56,176
pt. 30, 1831	10,093	Sept. 30, 1845	
ept. 30, 1832	27,179	Sept. 30, 1846	
ec. 31, 1832	5,953	May 5, 1847	
ec. 31, 1833	37,074		1100001000000000
Total			938,567
alf of the 250,00	0		125,000

A NEW COURT HOUSE.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW QUEENS COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND ITS TRANSFER TO THE

COMPLETION OF THE NEW QUEENS COUNTY
COUNT HOUSE AND ITS TRANSPER TO THE
AUTHORITIES.
The new Queens County Court House and Jail at
Long Island City was yesterday formally turned over
by the contractor, Mr. Barney Gallagher, to the Queens
county Board of Supervisors. This building was received on the part of the Board by the Chairman,
Mr. Edward A. Lawrence.

The Legislature of 1872 appointed as commissioners
to build the Court House at Long Island City Edward
A. Lawrence, Carman Cornelius, Isaac Coles, George
H. Hunter and James Nostrand, and appropriated
\$150,000 The commissioners failed to sell the bonds
above par and contracted for the masen work of the
wails at an expense of \$18,000 over and above the
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wails at an expense of \$18,00 The Legislature of 1872 appointed as commissioners to build the Court House at Long Island City Edward A. Lawrence, Carman Cornelius, Isaac Coles, George H. Hunter and James Nostrand, and appropriated \$150,000. The commissioners failed to sell the bonds above par and contracted for the mason work of the building with D. C. Weeks & Sons, who completed the walls at an expense of \$18,000 over and above the appropriation. The Legislature of 1875 removed the commission from office and placed the construction and completion of the building in the Board of Supervisors, limiting the amount of the additional appropriation to \$100,000.

The building is situated on Jackson avenue, and is three stories in height, of Roman architecture, built of brick, with grante trimmings. The interior trimmings are hardwood, oiled.

The first floor contains the Sheriff's and Treasurer's rooms, with spacious vaults, also reception rooms. The main teature of the second floor is the court room. This room is perfect in its adaptation. At the sides of the court foom are the judges' rooms, waiting rooms and apartments for the juros. The room is lighted by an under skylight of ground glass. In the front of the building, upon the court room door, are the Grand Jury, District Attorney's and waiting rooms and the library. Upon the floor above are located the living rooms for the jaintor, furnished with all the necessary facilities. The system of heating toy steam) and ventiliating the building is complete. The bosters and coal vaults are located in the ceilar. Every floor is supplied with a fire plug and hose in case of fire. The jail is in the rear section of the building and occupies a large space. It is of solid fron and mesonry and is judged to be one of the most secure and complete prisons of the State. It will accommodate 200 prisoners. The entire cost of the building its \$270,000, with an addition of \$2,500 to be paid for gas fixtures and forniture. Upon the occasion of the delivery of the building was attended by the contractor and archite

CUTTING DOWN THE TEACHERS.

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT DEFINED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS-NO BEDUCTION IN THE TEACHERS' SALARY FUND,

AND NO INCLINATION TO CRIPPLE IT. "There seems to be a little public misunderstanding HERALD representative yesterday, when plied with questions relative to provision for the payment of the

alaries of public school teachers.
"The case is as clear as need be, so far as the Board of Apportionment is concorned, and their action was not only necessary, but very liberal, under the cir-

"ilow was the Board of Apportionment guided?" "It is easily explained," replied the Alderman. "What is termed the General Fund of the city, usually approximates about \$4,000,000. It was estimated that the fund for 1877 would not exceed the amount of year of stagnation and discontent like the pre-ent. In reducing the several appropriations the

rious estimates for these expenditures had been too liberal."

THE PRACTICAL TROUBLE.

"Why, then, should there be any complaints against the Board of Apportionment?"

"I really cannot say, and those who make such are certainly in error. No member of the Board opposes liberal appropriations for educational purposes. I believe the teachers of New York are paid comparatively less than they are worth."

"What do you understand, Mr. Lewis, to have been the necessity on the part of the Board of Education for a reduction of teachers' salaries?"

"I do not know, unless it was that they had found it necessary to appoint more teachers because of the increase of the number of pupils. The Board of Aldermen have no control whatever over the Board of Education. They have no control even over the departments, and the Board of Education does not come under that head; it is a separate and distinct institution."

"How do you regard yosterday's action of the Board of Aldermen relative to these matters?"

"The discussion there arose principally upon one of the preambles to a resolution which had been referred to the Law Committee, staing that the Board of Apportionment had reduced the salary appropriation. This was shown to be erroneous. The bill at Albany giving the Board of Education complete control over money appropriated for its department may be a very good one. Very few of the Aldermen had seen the bill, and I voted against its indorsement purely for that reason."

that reason."

"In what way can the difficulties of the Board of Education be removed?"

"Why," replied the Alderman, "if they can save \$80,000 from one of the other funds I have no doubt they will be permitted to transfer that amount to the payment of salaries."

REWARDING HEROIC SAILORS.

Collector Arthur received yesterday from the Departnent of State the following communication, together with the articles mentioned therein:-

with the articles mentioned therein:—

DRFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1877.

Sir.—I have caused to be transmitted to you this day a box, forwarded by the Governor General of Canada through the British Legation to this Department, containing certain testimonials, consisting of:—

First.—A gold watch to Captain R. C. Mears, master of the American bark Leganto.

Neconl.—A silver watch to Mr. J. H. Simmonds, first mate of the Leganto, also inclosing herewith a gold draft for \$15 in layor of John Carl, scannan, of the Leganto, which have been awarded by the government of Canada to the persons above named in recognition of gallant services rendered by them to the shipwreck ed crew of the Hesperns, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

I will thank you, at your early convenience, to cause these testimonials to be delivered to the persons for whom they are intended and also to inform the Department of the reception of the same by you. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

Hon, C. A. Arriura, Collector, &c.

The Collector is also in receipt, through the same

The Collector is also in receipt, through the same channel, of a gold watch from the Cauadian govern-

REAL ESTATE.

The attendance at the Real Estate Exchange sale yesterday was very small, and consequently the sale of a number of properties advertised was adjourned. Among these are six three story and becoment brick dwellings, with lots 17.10x100, on Pacific street, near Bleecker could not get a bid. Five parcels were sold as

Bunting 524 st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av.; 202100.5; F. W. Loew (referee) to John Berge...

52d s., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av.; EMIOO.5; F. W.
Losw (referce) to John Berge.

10,338

Duffy, John J., to Sarah A. Sandham, n. s. of 115th
st., e. of 4th av.; 5 years.

Larle, Bernard, to henry P. Townsend, s. s. of 22th
st., w. of 2d av.; 8 years.

Resting, Catherine, to George W. Murray, w. s. of
Macdongul st., s. of Houston st.; 3 years.

Lenhard, Canrad, to Charles Kessel, n. s. of 125th
st., s. of 4th av.; 1 year.

Reyer, Rebeccan and husband, to John D. Wright, s.
s. of 4th st., e. of the av.; 2 years.

Strans, Ferdinana and wife, to New York Institution
for Deaf and Dumb, Kingsbridge road; 5 years.

2,000

Shanity, Christopher, to German Navings Blank, s. of 127th st., w. of 3d sv.; 1 year.

Wade, Thomas, to Joaquin G. de Angarica, n. s. of
25th st., e. of 10th av.; 5 years.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE

CHOWDING THE TRAVELLING PREACHERS AND

NEGLECTING THE CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS-

A PATRIARCH'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MINISTERS

The Newark Annual Conference of the Meti

Jersey City. Bishop Peck conducted the opening de-votional exercises and presided during the morning accision. The hours of session and the order in part was fixed, the several committees on public worship, Sunday schools and tracts, Bible Society, statistics, camp meeting, freedman's aid, temperance, memoirs, missionary anniversary and publication of minutes then taken up—Who are the supernumerary preachers 7 and in answer some of the older breth-ren addressed the Conference, gave secount of ren addressed the Conference, gave account of their work during the year, and all save one were continued in that relation. The exception was a minister whose health after two years' rest and travel in the West was restored, and he was put en the effective list. Father Weed, a venerable octogenarian, addressed the Conference very effectively. He has entered upon his eighty-fifth year, forty-nine of which he has spens in the ministry. He still preaches every Sabbath "to the spirits in prison," as he expressed it, and has much pleasure and success in his work. He is chaplain of the New Jersey State Prison. The old patriarch con-trasted the stringent rules of admission to Conference now with the comparatively easy way by which minis ters entered half a century ago. He gave some excel-lent fatherly advice to the young ministers to go from their knees to their pulpits, and with a lively sense of God's presence, then they could not fail of success. The Rev. W. G. Crane, another father in Israel, who has been forty-four years in the ministry—first in the Philadelphia and afterward in the New Jersey Conferencealso spoke of his work. He has been "effective" all save five of those years. G. H. Jones was a member of the Conference a year ago, but some things occurred about that time and subse-quently which he did not like, and he withdrew from the denomination and united with the Protestant Episcopal Church at Phillipsburg, N. J. He asked for a certificate of withdrawal from the Conference. But that is in every case a mere matter of courtesy, and this brother has not yet returned his

courtesy, and this brother has not yet returned bis ordination parchments to the Conference authorities, notwithstanding he has withdrawn nearly a year. Bishop Peck thought he ought to have done this, and some of the Conference brothern were not disposed to grant a certificate of withdrawai to a minister who had left them nearly a year ago; but by vote he was allowed to withdraw, and the Secretary was directed to make a note of the fact on the journal and to notify Brother Jones also of the Conference action and at the same time to indorse the notification that up to the time he left Conference some months ago he was a member in good standing. This, though not a regular certificate, must serve the place of one to this withdrawn brother.

Bishop Peck at this point called attention to the necessity and importance of appointing a committee whose business it shall be to inquire into the efficiency or otherwise of brethren on trial or seeking admission to the Conference, and also those who are now in the Conference. In a body is already overcrowded, and there are various reasons why a minister may cease to be available—want of tact, lack of study and ability to preach, chronic aliments, &c. The General Conference has enacted that an annual Conference may "locate" a brother whom it shall decide to be generally unacceptiable without giving him any reasons therefor; and such located brother ceases to be a member of such Conference and has no further claims upon it. He may have served the Church sceptably for twenty-five years; but if his Conference now think he should be located that an annual Conference has enough the located with the committee now called for, if appointed, would have to listen to all sorts of gossip and stories which might impute the effectiveness of a man in his last charge, while in his previous appointment he might have been grandly successful. For this reason and others the proposition was opposed, unless the investigation could be limited in its range. There are "half competent" charges in the C

The Collector is also in receipt, through the same channel, of a gold watch from the Cauadian government, to be presented to the capitain of the bark C. E. Jayne, of New York, for gallant services rendered to shipwrecked saitors.

A VETERAN'S FUNERAL

The feneral of Nicholas Duff, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, took place vesterday morning at the John Street Methodist Church. The attendance was very small, owing, doubtless, to the unfavorable weather. The Rev. William Shepherd read the burial service, and then the body, which was enclosed in a plain coffin without any adornments, was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for burial. The deceased was eighty-two years of ago, and for some time was connected with the Vetarans' Penson Bureau, Na. 4 City Hail place. He had no pension, but was sallowed by General Raymond to make the pension office his headquarters. During his sickness, which was very brief, he was kindly attended to by several women who occupy apartments in the same building.

He contains a finally laid on the table by the expiration of the time of seasion.

AYPERNOON SESSION.

In the afterneon, from two to three o'clock, the Conference Insurance Society bied attorn was a selected in an admitted haif a dozen members and acted on a new constitution, which requires that candidates an ewe enstitution, which requires that candidates an ewe constitution, which requires that candidates an ewe constitution, which requires that candidates an ewe constitution and one dent rate before they can be elected members. There are now 130 members in the society. The Conference Insurance Society be into the advent members and acted on a new constitution, which requires that candidates an ewe constitution, which requires that candidates and the green to a physician's certificate of the activation of the time dozen members and acted for a his by secretification of a ph cent what they were assessed to raise.

In the evening the anniversary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopai Church, when addresses were made by the secretaries and others. To-day the Conference will sit again.

THE TENEBRAL

THE MOST PLAINTIVE SERVICE IN ALL THE YEAR-PREPARING FOR HOLY THURSDAY. Yesterday was the first of the three solomn days

Holy Week, when the Church puts on her most sable sympathetic devotion to the passion of Christ. Since Pain Sanday, the day of the triumphal entry of the Redeemer into Jerusalem, there have been prayers and hymns which tell of the approaching consummation of the Saviour's earthly career, and for these two days before Good Friday all that prayer and chant can do to sing sadly in commemoration of the agony of the Saviour, as the time of His death draws nigh, is availed of to give expression to the profound sense of humble acknowledgment due for the mercy and the love manifested for men in these sorrowing bours of the Redeemer's life. The altars and sanctuaries in all the Catholic churches are draped with purple coverings, and all the ornaments are concealed from view in every part of the church. The pictures and statuary are hidden; the gilded embions of many of the stages of the Saviour's life show nothing but the out-lines enveloped in purple coverings, and the whole church wears a gloomy appearance in harmony with the services which are being held in commemoration of the Passion. Perhaps the most mournful service held by the Catholics throughout the entire when the prophesies of Jeremiah are sung in the most plaintive of Gregorian music. Three of these "Lamentations," as they are called, are sung each evening—on paintive of Gregorian music. Three of these "Lamentations," as they are called, are sung each evening—on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The service is so well known that no description of it is necessary, Protestants as well as Cathotics attending at the chorches on these evenings. The "Lamentations" are thospicial feature which attract the worshippers, though the funcreal chanting of the rest of the edited is very solemn. During the service a large triangular candlestick stands at one side of the altar, containing a number of small tapers, each one of which is extinguished as a particular part of the office has been concluded, and this is the only light that appears within the sanctuaries. The office was yesterday sung at the principal Cathotic churches, beginning at four o'clock in the afternoon. The effect of the service would no doubt have been beightnessed had it been held at a later hour, when the darkness of the evening would have necessitated the glimmering of feeble lights around the churches, but as it was the increasing twilight threw a gloom around the sanctuaries and through the ediffices that was not in contrast with the spirit of the prophet's melancholy song then being chanted. The services held at the Cathedral, St. Stephen's, East Twonty-eighth street; the Paulist Fathers' Churca, West Sixteenith street; the Paulist Fathers' Churca, Fifty-ninth street; the Dominican Church, Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, and at some other of the prominent Cathotic churches of the city, attracted large crowds of people.

Cathone churches of the city, attracted large crowing people.

ROLY THURSDAY.

In all the churches resterday the ladies of the dicut congregations were busily engaged is prepriand decorating the altars or repositories for to On Hoty Thursday, as to-day is called, the bit ascrament is carried in procession from the primatter to the decorated repository, which is particular to the decorated repository, which is particular of the code and the head of either of the side at the head of either of the side at where it remains for the adoration of people during the entire day. The of each congregation vie with each year after year in making the particular characteristic of various soris, many of them very which they may belong the most beautiful it decorations, and the result is that nearly all decorations, and the result is that nearly all decorations, and the result is that nearly all decorations and the result is that nearly all decoration will be carried back in procession these repositories to the high alters and consum the mass (which is called the mars of the "procession", no consecration taking place on Good Italian.